

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NEW SERIES—No. 24 VOL. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1817.

[Vol. 31.]

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING,  
**BY JNO. NORVELL & CO.**

THE price of subscriptions to the Kentucky Gazette, is, Two DOLLARS per annum paid in advance, or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of **JNO. NORVELL & CO.** The Kentucky Gazette will hereafter be conducted exclusively by Mr. JNO. NORVELL, who will also superintend the whole business of this establishment, and to whom all applications will be made by such as may favor the concern with their support. Any monies which may become due to the firm, for subscriptions, advertisements or printing, will be paid to J. Norvell, alone, or some person authorized by him to receive the same.

F. BRADFORD, JR.  
JOHN NORVELL.  
Lexington, June 2, 1817.

Those subscribers to the Kentucky Gazette, or those of my advertising friends, residing in Lexington and Fayette, who may be indebted to me for the paper or the publication of advertisements, will have the goodness to pay their respective dues, as early as possible, to Mr. JNO. NORVELL, who is hereby authorized to receive them.

F. BRADFORD, JR.  
Lexington, June 2, 1817.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

A transfer of the establishment of the **KENTUCKY GAZETTE** having to-day taken place, we propose to continue its publication on republican principles, in a style of moderation and firmness, alike free from personal asperity and from time-serving imbecility. The experiment of a representative democracy, competent to the judicious and enlightened administration of public affairs, as well as to the protection of the nation, in peace or in war, has been fairly and successfully made in the United States. That form of government is the one which alone is founded on the liberty and equal rights of the people, and to which alone they can be safely confided for conservation. We are therefore in principle firmly attached to the American political system, and shall ever willingly and zealously devote our feeble exertions to its perpetuation, administered as it has generally been for the last sixteen years. Nor can this declaration seem superfluous, to those who believe that there are politicians in the United States, few to be sure in number, but dangerous from their inveterate principles, whose hostility to representative democracy is unwearied as it is malignant. We have no allusion to the great body of federalists, whom we believe to be honest, though often mistaken, friends to the country; we allude to a few of their most active men, whose aristocratic propensities and quenchless ambition display themselves on every occasion, and in every variety of form; in their habitual abuse of democracy, their systematic opposition to the government, their partiality to Great Britain and their determination, as particularly evinced in the late war, to effect a change of administration, at the expense of the union and independence of the nation. Against the insidious wiles and the open efforts of such men, it becomes the friends of the American government, federalists as well as republicans to guard with ceaseless vigilance; and it shall be a prominent feature in our editorial conduct, not only to support the principles of the republican party, but to endeavor to convince and warn the honest portion of federalists of the dangerous views of many of their leaders. In pursuing this course, we hope that we shall never forget what is due in propriety and courtesy to the personal feelings of every honorable man.

The rational principles which every administration should adopt, are, in our judgment, the invariable manifestation of a sacred regard to the liberties, the feelings, and sentiments of the people, and to the inestimable right of suffrage; the observance of an enlightened economy and frugality in the levying, the collection and appropriation of the public monies; a gradual redemption, in peace, of the national debts accumulated in necessary wars; the maintenance of a moderate naval force, for the protection of our commerce, and the defence of our seaports and maritime frontier; a small army to man our fortifications; practically, in conjunction with military academies, to sustain and improve military science, and to protect our frontier territory and inhabitants from the sudden incursions of the Indians; a prompt resistance of foreign insult and aggression; a due encouragement of domestic manufactures; the promotion of education, by the endowment of schools and colleges; and the improvement of the country, by the construction of roads, bridges and canals. Whenever an administration shall swerve from a general regard to these principles, they will merit, as they will receive, the chastening and correcting animadversion of a free press, liberally

and intelligently conducted under the auspices of a free people.

Upon these grounds, we hope to secure the continued approbation and the increased support of the people of Kentucky. We can promise only industry in the execution of our professional duties, with zeal and fidelity in maintaining the public rights and liberties.

Expecting to receive from Philadelphia, early in next month, an assortment of new printing materials, we propose, as soon as they arrive, to clothe the **KENTUCKY GAZETTE** in a new dress, and to enlarge it to a size equal to any paper in the country.

J. NORVELL & CO.  
Lexington, June 2, 1817.

## A STRAY HORSE.

THE said horse came to my residence about the 20th of February; he is judged to be about seven years old this spring, a bright bay fourteen and a half hands high, a large star in his forehead, left hind foot white, shod all round some saddle spots, in fine order. The said horse, is at the farm of Wm. Leavy, one mile and a half from Lexington on Card's road.

LABAN HEADINGTON.  
June 2, 1817.

## DIRECT TAX OF 1815.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the Direct of the United States for the year 1815, on the following described property, situate in this state, having remained unpaid one year from the time of the notification of the collector in whose district the said property lies, that the tax had become due and payable; the same, or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said tax due thereon, with an addition of 20 per cent. will be sold at public sale at the collector's office, in the town of Lexington, in the county of Fayette, on 26th day of June, 1817.

IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT,  
Composed of the counties of Jefferson, Bullett, Shelby and Henry.

Names of tax- able persons.	Description of property.	Am't of tax payable.
Lewis Ashby's heirs, 300 acres on Bear- grass with cabin		13 45
Edward Ashby's heirs 100 do.		3 50
Thomas Alcock 636 2 3 and 27 do on Floyd's fork, 68 1 3 acres on ditto,		40 36
102 1 2 do on do and Howard's cr.		7 80
Richard Adams 1000 acres on Gist's cr.		3 90
Thos. Bayne 500 acres on Rolling fork		3 90
George W. Baylor 1 lot in Louisville		3 90
James Boggs one lot in Shelbyville		3 90
Ab'm. Buford 1000 acres on the waters of the Ohio		15 60
Rice Bullock 5 half acre lots in Louis- ville, No. 166, 233, 264, 265 and 266		7 80
Sam'l. Beall 700 acs. on Howard's creek		5 40
Phil. C. S. Barbour 4000 & 5000 acres on the Ohio, Patton's cr. and 13 mile cr.		17 55
Daniel Bussard 68 acs. on Drennon's Lick creek		2 73
Mary Bird ex'r of W. Bird 800 acres on the Ohio		31 20
Osway Bird 1000 acres on do.		19 50
James Bell 187 acres on Clear creek		5 85
Israhel Boone 600 acs. on Five mile cr.		4 68
Jno Breckinridge 5000 acs. on Ohio and Bearbone		19 50
Thomas D. Carneal 100 on Brashear's cr. 5 lots in Louisville, 23 acres adjoining Louisville, 35 acres do.		118 56
N. B. Conke 3 half acre lots in New-Cas- tle, No. 79, 80 and 81		7 40
Ralph C. Calhoun 307 acs on Drennon's cr.		7 18
G. T. Cotton ex'r. of O'Bannon 125 ditto on Floyd's fork		2 53
Benj. Cloak 24 acres, 64 do. in Jefferson and Henry		2 18
John Cozine 30 acres in Shelby		0 68
Ab'm. Chapman 518 acs on Bullskin		11 70
James Crutcher 150 acs. on Rolling Fork		1 17
Edward Crow 325 acs. on Benson		1 90
William Cobb 8 6 acres on Salt river &c.		9 30
Daniel Carl 200 acres on Floyd's fork		3 90
Richd. Dallam 298 do do 232		2 32
Robert Dougherty 1 lot, No. 16 in Shep- persville		0 20
Robert Davis 100 acres on Salt river		11 7
Thomas Davis 200 acres on ditto		1 91
Samuel Day 365 acres on Brashear's cr.		7 02
Wm. Dandridge's heirs 790 acs. on Big cr.		0 32
Cors. Damarree 44 acs. on Drennon's Lick creek		0 59
Peter Dimot 206 do. on six mile creek		7 08
Lucas Elmonderff 6000 ac. on Plumb cr.		63 60
James Eubank 600 acs. on Salt river		7 80
Martin Everhart 500 acs. on six mile cr.		9 75
John Elliott one lot in Westport		0 39
Cornelius Fenwick 200 acs on Salt river		0 78
Stephen Fox 3 lots in New Castle, No. 59, 60, and 61		0 47
Daniel Fields 1000 acres on Little Ken- tucky,		3 90
James Fly and Forbis 490 acres on Salt river		1 87
Eliphallett Frazier 1000 and 790 do on Howard's cr		34 91
Abraham Froman 600 acs. on Salt river		1 56
John Fishback 150 acres		2 93
W. Fleming's representatives. 400 acs. 500 acres, 400 acres in Jefferson and Henry		56 00
James Gardiner 50 acres on N. fork of Benson		0 97
John Green 250 acres on Flat creek		1 95
Wm. Gunnell 250 acres on Plumb cr.		2 93
James Hawkins 200 acres on Fern do.		1 56
James Hampton 100 acres on Salt river		1 95
Jno. H. Hanna part of a lot in Louis- ville		9 75
James Hutchison 325 acres on Harrod's creek		2 54
George Hamblin 100 acres on Bearbone		0 78
John Howard 7945 1 2 on the Ohio		92 90
Same 400 acres on Harrods creek		78 00
Samuel Hinch 300 acres on M'Cawley's creek		11 70
Joshua Howard 4500 acres on Benson		16 77
John Holker 1100 do.		8 58
Patrick Henry 1500 acres on Mill creek		17 55
Rachel Hollingsworth 650 acres on the Kentucky		5 60
Thomas Hawkins 800 acres on Fern cr.		15 07
Alexander Henderson 4500 acres on Drennon's Lick creek		17 33
Francis P. Hord 150 acres in Jefferson city.		2 93
Joseph Hughes 150 acres on Floyd's fork		

of Salt river	2 93
Michael Hargen 500 acres on Paten's cr.	1 95
Isaac and John Hogden 20 acres on Roll- ing fork	2 34
Geo. Harrison 750 acres on Floyd's fork	11 70
Nelly Jones one dwelling in New Castle	1 95
Joshiah Jones 499 acres Bullitt county	0 98
James Lamm 333 acres six mile creek	1 56
James Lems 25 acres, 880 do. 9 5 do. the Ohio, Floyd's fork, &c.	15 45
R. Libby, W. Carnes, and Charles Slade 2000 acres on Drennon's lick creek	7 80
James Larne 1100, 700 and 400 acres Shelby county	16 19
Hancock Lee 50 acres and 333 do. on Harrod's creek	11 96
Jabez Larue 500 and 400 do.	8 78
F. Lightfoot Lee 1000 on Cedar creek	5 90
Wm. Martin 100 acres on Long run	1 95
Nelson Maddux 30 do. on Elk creek	1 28
Samuel Merideth 1000 on N. side of Long run	19 50
David Meade 2000 do. on Little Ken- tucky, 2000 do. on upper side Salt river	31 20
William Morris 8800 do. on Benson	14 82
Catharine Moore 1 3 of lot No. 10 in Lot- tsville, with brick dwelling	31 20
Charles Mortimer 4125 acres on Little Kentucky	7 80
Miller 500 ditto on Harrod's creek	5 85
Seneca M'Crackin 800 do. Drennon's creek	9 36
John A. Mitchell & Co. 290 do. 250 do. on Bullskin &c.	0 64
John Martin 1000 do. on Plumb creek	23 40
Benjamin Mills 1 lot No. 80 in Louisville	15 60
tas. Nourse 1200 acres on Drennon's creek	5 85
Jno. C. O'wings 500, 500 & 4000 do. on Floyd's fork &c.	50 51
John P. Oldham 500 do. on Floyd's fork	3 90
M. O'nealy and others 4250, 250 do. on the Ohio	13 07
Waller Preston 1000 do. on Farin creek	19 50
Ralph Phillips 1500 do. on Salt river	23 40
Andrew Potts 100 do. on Salt river	0 78
Thos. L. Preston 1000 do. and 300 on the Ohio and Kentucky	15 21
Thos. L. Preston's heirs 1200 acres on Beargrass	9 60
Ralph Phillips 1300 do. on Salt river	10 14
Philip Pendleton's heirs 400 do. Patton's creek	7 02
Phil. J. Roots 220 do. on Harrod's do.	3 90
George Reed 672 do.	10 49
James Robb 150 do. on M'Cawley's creek	5 85
George Reed 365 do. on Brook's run	6 74
Samuel Rice 30 do. on Little Kentucky	0 59
Edmond Randolph's heirs 9000 ditto on Goose and Harrod's creeks	421 20
Alexander St. Clair 961 and 901 ditto on Gist's creek	21 45
Osbourne Speers 261, 200, 201, 342, 850 and 201 on Floyd's fork &c.	47 04
Henry Skipworth 4355 1 2 do. on the Ohio	50 26
Edwards Stephens 1300 on Harrod's creek	25 35
Catharine Shropshire 330 on Buck's creek	3 90
Robert Simelair 200 acres on Floyd's fork	1 56
David Southard 239 do. Bullitt county	4 60
John Smith 100 on Salt river	1 17
John Smith 1500 do. on Paten's creek	8 15
Wm. F. Simar's heirs 1 2 of lot No. 129, in Louisville, 1 2 of No. 130, 1 do. No. 284	10 14
Robert Shanklin 1000 on Floyd's fork	19 51
James Seward 2500 do. on the Ohio river	31 20
Thomas Seale 150 do. between Beargrass and Ferry creeks	5 85
Francis Smith about 1800 ditto on Floyd's fork	23 40
Hugh Smith 90 do. on Salt river	0 18
James Sanders 500 do. on Floyd's fork	7 80
Nathaniel Sanders 2100 ditto on Floyd's fork	32 76
Nathaniel Sanders Jr. 500 do. on do.	7 80
Joseph Shannon 139 do. on Drennon's creek	2 73
William Smith 600 do. on Benson	11 70
Ch. S. Timberlake 200 do. on Drennon's Lick creek	2 34
Stephen Trigg 130 do. Salt river	0 50
Ann Taliferro, P. Thornton and others 1800 ditto on Floyd's fork	17 55
Francis S. Taylor 300 and 1000 ditto on ditto	5 07
Dan. Thornberry 1420 ditto on Salt river and Floyd's fork	22 16
David Todd gard'n to James C. Todd 676 acres on Bullskin	13 19
Moses Tuttle 5000 ditto on Howard's creek, 1000 do. on Little Kentucky	109 20
Wm. Thompson 232 do. on Bullskin	4 53
Mary Vaughn 500 ditto in Henry county	3 90
John Voris sehr, 208 do. on Gist's creek	3 71
Will S. Waller 1255 do. in Jefferson	4 88
Jacob Winter 933 do. on Horse creek, 109 do. on Gist's creek	7 53
Eli Williams 5000 ditto on	78 00
James Watson's trustees 1500 do. on Dren- non's Lick	7 55
Augustine Webb 21 do. on Mill creek	0 24
Will. C. Webb 1500 ditto between Dren- non and Mill creeks	17 55
Joshiah Watson 983 do. on Harrod's creek	10 92
Thomas Whiting's reprs. 1000 do. and 500 do. on Floyd's fork	23 40
William Withers 325 do. on do. 250 do on Ferry creek	3 36
John M. Wilson 400 do. on Little Ken- tucky	4 63
Robert Walsh and others 2 lots in Louis- ville, No. 24 and 93	23 40

BRACKENRIDGE COUNTY.	
J. H. Norton or Matthew Clarke 333 acres on Ohio	1 62
J. H. Norton or F. Stribling and others 20 0 do. on the Ohio	9 75
J. H. Norton or Matthew Poagues 2767 do. on the Ohio	13 58

JOHN H. MORTON.	
Collector Designated by the Secretary of the Treasury in the state of Kentucky. Collector's Office, Lex. April 24, 1817.—17	

The Subscriber	
WILL DELIVER at his Laboratory, during the Summer, a course of Lectures on Na- tural Philosophy and Astronomy, and also give lessons on the Mathematics. With his lectures will be connected such Chemical experiments as tend to shed light upon various parts of Na- tural Philosophy.	

The course will commence on the first Mon- day of May, and be continued until the last week in September. The hour of attendance will be 5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the week except Saturday. Having a tolerably complete Phi- losophical and Chemical Apparatus, Orrery, Globes, &c. no pains shall be spared to render the course useful. The female part of his school shall continue to meet with his most as- siduous care, the senior class in which, will, during the summer, be attending to instructions on Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Belles-Let- tres.	
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DEPARTMENT OF WAR,  
Additional Accountant's Office,  
September 27, 1816.

"It having been made the duty of this office by law, to adjust and settle all accounts in the War Department, which remained unsettled at the conclusion of the late war and are now unsettled—It is hereby made known to the officers, of the late army, who have public accounts to settle, and to such non commissioned officers and privates discharged, who have arrears of pay due them, that by forwarding their papers, to this office by mail, their accounts will be settled, and the balances remitted, without incurring any expense by the appointment of an agent to transact their business for them. The heirs and representatives of deceased officers and soldiers of the late army are also informed, that by forwarding their papers to this office for any arrears of pay due the deceased, the accounts will be adjusted, and the balances be remitted free of expense."

The duties heretofore confided to the Additional Accountant having been assigned to this office, applications relative to the above notification will be addressed accordingly.

Treasury Department,  
Third Auditor's Office,  
PETER HAGNER, Auditor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
SECTION OF BOUNTY LANDS

All persons entitled to Military Bounty Lands for services rendered the United States during the late war, would do well to recollect the notice given from this branch of the War Department, so long since as the 22d of August, 1815, and which has been repeated in the public newspapers many times since that date, viz:

"A land warrant will not be issued to an executor nor to an administrator. The government of the United States has not authorized any person to act as an agent for the purpose of transacting any part of the business relative to the obtaining Military Land Warrants: which will, as usual, be issued gratis at the war department; nor does it recognise any pretended Land Office for such purposes, nor any other agency of that nature, in any state of the American union."

In addition to the above, it may be proper to remind applicants of the classes above referred to, that their letters and documents need not be addressed to any individual at the seat of government, by name, but simply to "The Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C." Their communication should contain the address to which the reply ought to be transmitted.

April 28. 20 3

Danl. Bradford & Robt. Megowan.

HAVING connected themselves in the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS only, under the firm of

**BRADFORD & MEGOWAN**

Will punctually attend to the disposal of any articles entrusted to their care & transact Commission business generally. Their store is kept the corner of Short & Upper streets, in the red frame house, next door above Col. James Morrison's.

Lexington, April 19.

## DIRECT TAX of 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
THAT the subscriber has received lists of the DIRECT TAX of the United States for 1816, remaining due upon property in the following counties in the state of Kentucky, not owned, occupied, or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which the same is situated, and that he is authorized to receive the said taxes with an addition of ten per cent thereon: Provided such payment is made within one year after the date on which the collector of the District wherein such property lies, had notified that the tax had become due on the same.

For what county Date of Collector's notification that the Tax had become due

Clarke	1st day of November 1816.
Estill	same
Montgomery	same
Greenup	same
Bath	same
Floyd	same
Fleming	same
Lincoln	same
Casey	8th day of October 1816.
Adair	same
Wayne	same
Knox	same
Pulaski	same
Rockcastle	same
Washington	24th day of October, 1816.
Nelson	same
Hardin	same
Green	same

JOHN H. MORTON.

Collector Designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Collector's Office, March 31, 1817.—21—kt

Printers authorized to publish the laws in this state are requested to insert the above for 3 weeks and forward their accounts.

## A CARD.

JOHN DARRAC, (Professor of Dancing,) REPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that having received new pupils, he will open a new quarter for this season only, at his own Ball Room. Where he intends teaching his pupils the most modern and fashionable art of Dancing in all its various branches with new and fashionable cotillions.

Persons desirous of being instructed are solicited to make immediate application to John Darrac, or at Mr. Giron's Confectioner's store, Mill street. Days of tuition Fridays and Saturdays, the quarter composed as formerly, of 18 days or 36 lessons, from 6 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon.

Lexington, April 30—20—tf

## Kentucky Insurance Office,

June 2d, 1817

A HALF yearly meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, in Lexington, on Tuesday the 1st July, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the President & Directors,  
L. HAWKINS, Clk.

June 9—4t.

## Masonic Diplomas,

For sale at this Office.

## Commission Warehouse

**JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,**  
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,

Have erected large and commodious **Brick Warehouses & Cellars**

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise, Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale on



## POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

The enclosed Poem is founded on the following fact: an Irish seaman, impressed on board an English national ship, made his escape in the night, while laying off New-York, by jumping into the sea and swimming to the land. The night was dark and tempestuous, and at one time he was on the verge of despair; but the thoughts of liberty and peace at once cheered his sinking heart, and nerved his wearied arm to the accomplishment of his arduous struggle:

By S. COFFIN.

The sun is set on Freedom's shore,  
And cloud-wreath shadows veil the moon  
The foam-wreath'd billows fearful roar,  
For O! 'tis midnight's fearful noon!

But ah! what veil on earth may shroud  
The free, the independent soul?  
Not ocean-surges, murmur'ing loud,  
Or midnight tempests when they howl.

Wake, FREEDOM, wake! lo, 'mid the foam,  
Implored aid, appears thy child;  
For thee he seeks—for thy blest home  
He braves the flood and whirlwind wild:

O, stretch thine arm! he sinks, he dies!  
"Nay, nay, he cannot—shall not die,  
For lo, I bid his spirit rise  
And nerve his arm for liberty!"

Brave son of Erin! calm thy fears,  
For thou art safe on Freedom's shore;  
Brave son of Erin! dry thy tears,  
No tyrant dares distress thee more.

Here mayst thou range the valleys free,  
Or climb the mountain's dizzy steep;  
Here tune thy harp to minstrelsy,  
Or for thy hapless country weep.

Yes, hero brave! here shaft thou find  
A genial soil to misty dew:  
A soil that never yet enshrined  
A tyrant's curse, or captive's tear!

Then, son of Erin's lovely isle,  
Forbid thy feet e'er more to roam?  
Lo! Freedom hails thee with a smile,  
And bids thee welcome—welcome home.

## CONTRAST BETWEEN MILTON AND COBBETT.

The "London Examiner," an able and a zealous whig paper, edited by Leigh Hunt, condemns Mr. Cobbett for leaving his country in the hour of trouble and danger; and, censuring the reason which that writer gives for abandoning England at this time, draws the following contrast between MILTON and COBBETT. We have entirely approved the writings of the latter against the corrupt and corrupting government of Britain; but still, every man will readily admit that the feelings and sentiments of the Great Poet and Patriot MILTON, were far more elevated than those which appear in the actions of the Botley Editor—Gazette Editor.

"This is not the way in which Milton, who undertook to defend the rights of the people of England, was accustomed to choose between alternatives, whether those alternatives were the loss of property, of liberty, of his eye sight, or even his life. Upon the breaking out of the troubles with Scotland, when he was in Italy, and when Charles was fully bent upon his infuriated measures, his first feeling was that of being at home to partake the danger—"I was desirous," says he, "of visiting Sicily and Greece; but the sad news of the civil war in England recalled me; for I thought it base to be rambling abroad, even for my mind's sake, while my countrymen were battling for their liberties at home." And at home he remained to the last, though he had talent that he might have turned to account in any part of the world, and though he ultimately had to wear out his days in a solitary and lofty sorrow, impoverished and blind—

"With darkness and with dangers compassed round."

His labors, however, were not lost; the despotic dynasty that crushed him, was crushed in its turn; partly out of his republican theories was completed that noble edifice of the English constitution, for the restoration of which his descendants are now calling with a voice worthy of their ancestor.

It is no ill compliment to Mr. Cobbett to think of him at the same time with Milton, even to his disadvantage; but we mention the two together, not so much out of reproach to the former, as to shew why it was, that when he came to these pushes he could not act like the latter. It is from want of sentiment and imagination—those qualities which relieve the mind from the dreariness of painful matters of fact, and clothe them with reflected colors, and put pillows about them for the spirit to repose on. The same deficiency that makes Mr. Cobbett see nothing great in Shakespeare, makes him see nothing grand in the riskings of suffering. When Milton was abroad and heard of the troubles of his country, he was anxious to return and share the grandeur of the danger; when Mr. Cobbett thinks he sees danger coming, he feels nothing but the thing itself, and is only anxious to argue himself to a distance from it. When Milton, in his old age, blind and solitary, felt himself surrounded by dangers, he retreated into the glories of epic poetry, and thought only casually of his triumphant enemies—when Mr. C. was in prison, he could only regret his freedom and make himself doubly uncomfortable with an eternal feeling of resentment. Milton's parting with his eyesight is a memorable instance of the resources of his great mind. The physicians told him that if he went on with his *Defence of the People of England*, he would infallibly lose his eyesight; to which he answered, that he had no choice between his eye sight and his duty."

## FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

The Courier says, that the admiralty has not heard of an expedition to the coast of South America. So the Courier alleged when we announced the failure of the mission to China. It will soon be publicly known, that the demand made by the court of Madrid for the active interference of the allies, and particularly of England, is of serious importance. The confederacy of the princes for the guarantee of their respective dominions is the basis of the application. The court of Madrid states, that in addition to the revolutionary progress in South America, the court of Brazil has actually avowed an attack on Monte Video, and that the evident design of the king of Portugal is to spread his authority over the whole of the Spanish provinces on that continent, either by conquest or negotiation with the Independents. The king of Spain, therefore, calls on the allied sovereigns to protect him in this emergency, as notwithstanding the recent alliance by marriage, the Portuguese aggressions go on, and the Spanish court must in its own defence, march an army into Portugal, by

which an European war would be kindled if succor by his brother sovereigns is withheld.

Under these circumstances, an offer has been made by the court of Madrid to allow a certain limited trade to the South American ports, on the payment of stipulated duties, provided that early and effectual aid shall be rendered to suppress what is called the rebellion, and check the Brazilian designs. As a further inducement for England to interfere, it is urged, that piracy is now organized on so regular a plan, and carried on to such an extent, under a variety of flags, that the trade of no nation is safe, and the extirpation of the buccaneers becomes, therefore, a just object of the exertion of all legitimate power.

Will the Courier deny that this is a faithful statement of the Spanish demands? Another ministerial paper confesses that steps must forthwith be taken to preserve British commerce against these free-booters; and therefore, we are justified in giving credit to the rumor to an intended expedition to the South American coast. The Spanish government itself has not the means of reducing the privateers of the Independents. The Courier says, that two frigates, with 6000 men, are about to sail from Cadiz to Caracas. It is ridiculous to talk of embarking 6000 men in two frigates; in truth the Spanish navy is almost extinguished.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated April 14.

"How the present contest between ministers and the country may terminate, is extremely problematical. The apprehension of danger, in the timid, has given the administration a power as unlooked for as perilous to the constitution; how they have used it, the repeal of the habeas corpus, and passing the restrictive acts sufficiently declare. The wild efforts of Cobbett and Hunt, to inflame the lower orders, have caused incalculable mischief; & impeded, if not frustrated the constitutional endeavors of those who alone are equal to counteract and diminish the increasing undue influence of government; to lessen the burdens of the people by a retrenchment of public expense, and a moderate reform in parliament. It would not be advancing too much to say that hitherto no retrenchment has been made by ministry.—What is the 50,000,000 from the prince regent but a loan, hereafter to be paid with double compound interest? What the reduction of clerical and subordinate officers but an increase of the poor-rates? and keeping up the retaining fees to the relatives and friends of men of influence?—Parliament is to meet again in two days: it will then be seen what we have to depend on; the report of the committee of finance will be taken into consideration, and opposition will make their greatest effort; but I think it will be in vain; the crisis is not yet arrived; so long as ministers can raise money, so long will they hold their places.

"A naval armament, it is confidently believed, is fitting out, of which Sir George Cockburn is to have the command. The Morning Chronicle asserts, it is to assist Ferdinand the 7th to subdue his rebellious colonists; this certainly cannot be the case; ministers will not be so mad as to risk such a measure: it is therefore more likely intended for China, where we have got into a hobble, which, I am fearful, will distress our commerce in that quarter.

"There is at present a dead calm—after the re-assembling of parliament, the political ocean will again be agitated by storms—should this packet be detained a few days, I may possibly tell you what damage has been sustained."

Halfpenny Paper.

## FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

### THE EMPRESS MARIA LOUISA.

"This lady lives in a style of great splendor at Parma, but without ostentation. With the noblesse of the country she has little society. The greater part of them were ruined in their property by the French revolution, and the whole body, like the rest of their brethren in the most parts of Italy, are at the very lowest ebb in point of character and education. Her court is composed principally of Germans—the inferior servants are chiefly French, and nearly the same who served her when on the throne of France. The count de Niepperg, who negotiated the treaty in virtue of which Ferdinand of Naples was restored to his throne, acts as her grand chamberlain; her dames d'honneur are also Germans; her private secretary is a Piedmontese. Mr. M'Antly is her minister of state and grand chancellor, a young man, Irish by birth, who is possessed of considerable property in the King's county, in Ireland, where his family has resided for a long period.

"The disposition of the ex-empress is considerably mild; her manners unassuming. Her natural reserve, the French mistook for hauteur, of which, in fact, she has not the slightest trait. The few persons whom she admits to her society, are so far from being treated as if they were paying their court to a princess, that they soon feel themselves easy in their conversation with her. The usual accomplishments of her sex she possesses in more than usual degree. She plays on the piano and sings extremely well. She reads a good deal of English, and speaks it with a better accent than could have been expected, and with more fluency.—English books constitute a large part of her library, and she has made it a fashion at Parma to learn English. Her fondness for her son is well known; at her expense, his retinue at Schoenbrunn has been rendered far more ample and splendid than that provided for him by the emperor Francis.

"The title of majesty is always given to her when spoken to: she is called not *l'impératrice*, but *la Sovrana*. She has, at Parma, the toilette given to her by the city of Paris on her marriage, and the cradle of the young king of Rome, as well as the jewels and the entire of the wardrobe. The toilette and cradle were described in the French papers at the time. The jewels are supposed to be far more valuable than those of any crowned head in Europe. Although this princess is certainly not distressed by her absence from Bonaparte, and was but little cast down at her political reverses, she has latterly grown very thin, and therefore, is unlike the portraits of her sold in England."

## BALTIMORE, May 27.

Between three and four o'clock this morning, as we are credibly informed, 8 criminals made their escape from the Baltimore goal by means of powder, with which they effected a breach in the wall that admitted their entrance into a passage leading to the department of the sheriff and keepers. A sentry, who was there stationed, precipitately fled, and they were suffered, without interruption, to regale their appetites at the expense of the gaoler, for about half an hour. After having refreshed themselves with their satisfaction, they scaled the walls encompassing the prison, and have not since been heard of. Their names are, Alexander Badger alias Beatty, Andrew Anderson, Lewis Smith, Jno. Thompson, Abraham Hoppe, James Brown, a captain Miller, and a man by the name of Porter.

## Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, April 12.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Calais the 10th of April, announces the arrival in that harbor of several transports with 450 French and Italians, prisoners of war, who had been in the service of England from which they are now discharged. The French will be transmitted to their departments.

Letters from Basle state, that the merchants of that town frequently receive accounts of the emigrants who had gone to the United States. There are very few of them who do not regret their country—Those who cannot pay their passage remain during six years in a kind of slavery. Notwithstanding this dreadful result, the mania of emigration still continues. On the 2d of April, six vessels freighted with 1,800 emigrants, for the most part of the cantons of Basle and Argovia, departed from Basle.

We learn that in conformity with a new treaty, the two Floridas have been ceded by Spain to the United States. If this be true, the American republic will completely round itself in its southern frontiers.

April 15.

In the Gazette of the Elbe, dated April 2, we find the following article:

We here present our readers with some further details relative to the tumultuous scenes which took place at Stockholm on the 13th of March, of which the public papers gave only a general sketch. For some time past a party has been secretly forming against Bernadotte and his son, and which has been daily gaining strength. Their plans were at length formed and matured, and were to have been carried into effect on the 13th of March. It was agreed to have a grand masked ball on that day, at which the prince royal and his son were to be present, and where an attack was to be made on the life of the two princes. A short time previous to the commencement of the fete, the prince royal received an anonymous letter informing him of the conspiracy, and as it contained the most substantial details, the prince could not doubt of its reality. He immediately convoked the council of state, which he kept assembled around him till early the next morning. During the night all was tranquil, and the ball continued as if nothing was in agitation or expected, excepting that none of the royal family were present. The next morning the principal officers of the garrison, and the most distinguished personages and inhabitants of the town repaired to the palace of the prince royal, and assured him of their fidelity and determination to defend him. On the same day couriers were dispatched to all parts of the kingdom, carrying proclamations from the prince royal to the people, in which he assured the nation of his inviolable fidelity to the last hour of his existence; but he requires in exchange an unshaken and unalterable attachment to his person and family.

At present every thing bears the aspect of the greatest tranquillity; but still some degree of uneasiness exists. It is not known whether any persons have been arrested.

The report in circulation since that day of the intended voyage of the prince royal and his son to Norway appears totally void of foundation, the king being almost always ill.

Several regiments have been ordered to different stations in the capital.

The emperor of Russia has advanced his aide-camp, gen. Pozzi di Borgo, to the rank of lieutenant general. The receipt signed with the hand of his majesty, announcing this mark of distinction, is couched in terms the most flattering and honorable.

The Dutch papers announce the removal of the toll from the Scheldt Flushing. We fear this measure may give some dissatisfaction to the Dutch commercial interests. However, it seems against nature and reason to protect the commerce of one part of an empire by heavy and impartial impositions upon that of another. These papers contain a decree, directing the resumption of the native appellations of the weight and measures of the Dutch kingdom.

April 16.

The state of the public mind in Sweden is far from being tranquil. The friends of the ancient royal family though silent, are not extinct; and it is expected the death of the king—now old and feeble—will be the signal for a second attempt to place the ex-prince royal, Gustavus, on the throne of his ancestors. It is well known, that the aunt of this prince, the empress of Russia, has taken a deep interest in his fortunes; and though she does not obtrude herself into the affairs of state on ordinary occasions, it is expected when her nephew shall have arrived at the age when the customs of Europe permit the wielding of the sceptre, that she will make powerful and effectual efforts to induce her husband to place one in his hand. He is a prince well reported, and will be 18 in Nov. next. The late insurrection at Stockholm was no doubt agitated by the adherents of the old monarchy to feel the pulse of the populace. The plot is not ripe for explosion. The courage of the adopted prince royal (Bernadotte) will avail him much in any emergency; but there are numerous indications that he, like his old master, must yield to circumstances, and pass away with every thing else connected with the French revolution.

## STOCKHOLM, April 1.

A conscription is now making in the whole kingdom of all the young men born in 1796; they are to be exercised for a fortnight in June, after which the regiments formed into brigade will go into camp.—It is said also that a camp will be formed near Stockholm, to exercise the troops this summer. The young men included in the conscription consist of five classes, from all the youths from the age of 20 to 25 inclusive, forming a well disciplined and uniform militia of about 300,000 men, from which, only in time of war, the regular regiments raised partly by recruiting, partly furnished and equipped by the land owners, are reinforced and filled up.

## STOCKHOLM, March 29.

It is understood that the king of Denmark has sold to the prince royal of Sweden the country of Laurvig, situated in Norway, for the sum of 2,000,000 florins Swedish.

## THE POPE'S BRIEF.

To the editor of the London Morning Chronicle. SIR—Having observed in a morning paper of this day (April 10th.) a loose translation of an important papal document, which will probably be quoted for generations to come, I send you a more literal version, together with the Latin itself, that you may compare them, and print the English for the information of your readers. I am, &c. &c.

## SCRUTATOR.

Translation of the Bull against Bible Societies. Issued June 29th, 1816, by the Pope Pius VII., to the arch-bishop of Gnesen, primate of Poland. Venerable Brother—Health and apostolic benediction. In our last letter to you we prom-

ised, very soon, to return an answer to yours; in which you have appealed to this Holy See, in the name of the other bishops of Poland, respecting what are called Bible Societies, and have earnestly enquired of us what you ought to do in this affair. We long since indeed wished to comply with your request; but an incredible variety of weighty concerns have so pressed upon us on every side, that, till this day, we could not yield to your solicitation.

We have been truly shocked at this most crafty device, by which the very foundations of religion are undermined; and having, because of the great importance of the subject, conferred in council with your venerable brethren, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, we have, with the utmost care and attention, deliberated upon the measures proper to be adopted by the Pontifical authority, in order to remedy and abolish this pestilence as far as possible. In the mean time we heartily congratulate you, venerable brother, and we commend you again and again in the Lord, as it is fit we should, upon the singular zeal you have displayed under circumstances so dangerous to christianity, in having denounced to the Apostolic See, this defilement of the faith so imminently dangerous to souls. And although we perceive that it is not at all necessary to excite him to activity who is making haste, since of your own accord you have already shown an ardent desire to detect and overthrow the impious machinations of these innovators; yet in conformity with our office, we again and again exhort you, that whatever you can achieve by power, provide for by counsel, or effect by authority, you will daily execute with the utmost earnestness, placing yourself as a wall for the House of Israel.

With this view we issue the present brief, viz. that we may convey to you a signal testimony of our approbation of your excellent conduct, and may endeavor therein still more and more to excite your pastoral solicitude and diligence. For the general good imperiously requires you to combine all your means and energies to frustrate the plans, which are prepared by its enemies, for the destruction of our most holy religion; whence it becomes an Episcopal duty, that you first of all expose the wickedness of this nefarious scheme, as you have already done so admirably, to the view of the faithful, and openly publish the same, according to the rules prescribed by the Church, with all the erudition and wisdom which you possess; namely, "that the bible printed by heretics is to be numbered among other prohibited books, conformably to the rules of the index (No. 2 and 3) for it is evident from experience, that the holy scriptures, when circulated in the vulgar tongue, have, through the temerity of men, produced more harm than benefit." (Rule IV.) And this is the more to be dreaded in times so depraved, when our holy religion is assailed from every quarter with great cunning and effort, and the most grievous wounds are inflicted on the Church. It is, therefore, necessary to adhere to the salutary decree of the congregation of the index (June 15th, 1757.) that no versions of the bible in the vulgar tongue be permitted, except such as are approved by the Apostolic See, or published with annotations extracted from the writings of holy fathers of the Church.

We confidently hope that, in these turbulent circumstances, the Poles will give the clearest proofs of their attachment to the religion of their ancestors; and by your care, as well as that of the other prelates of this kingdom, whom, on account of the faith, we congratulate in the Lord, trusting that they all may very abundantly justify the opinion entertained of them.

It is moreover necessary that you should transmit to us as soon as possible, the bible which Jacob Wnuk published in the Polish language, with a commentary, as well as a copy of the edition of it, lately put forth, without those annotations, taken from the writings of the holy fathers of our Church, or other learned authorities, with your opinion upon it; that thus, from collating them together, it may be ascertained, after mature investigation, that certain errors lie insidiously concealed therein, and that we may pronounce our judgment on this affair, for the preservation of the true faith.

Continue, therefore, venerable brother, to pursue this truly pious course upon which you have entered, viz. diligently to fight the battles of the Lord for the sound doctrine, and warn the people entrusted to your care, that they fall not into the snares which are prepared for their everlasting ruin. The Church demands this from you, as well as from the other Bishops, whom our rescript equally concerns; and we most anxiously expect it, that the deep sorrow we feel on account of this new species of tares which an adversary has so abundantly sown, may, by this cheering hope, be somewhat alleviated; and we always very heartily invoke the choicest blessings upon yourself and your fellow Bishops, for the good of the Lord's flock, which we impart to you and them by our apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, at St. Mary the Greater, June 19, 1816, the 17th year of our Pontificate.

PIUS P. VII.

## Domestic Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

The Franklin 74, Capt. Stewart, is at anchor in the Cove, completing her equipments to go round to Boston, where her full complement of men are to be raised. She has at present about 200 seamen on board. Her regular complement will be about 750. It is reported she will be ordered to the Mediterranean, to relieve Com. Chauncey.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 19.

By passengers from Galveston we hear, that Gen. MINA with his expedition had disembarked without molestation at Sotola Marina, in the province of New St. Ander, at 35 leagues north of Tampico. We are informed by a vessel from the last mentioned port, that the royalist general being informed of the disembarkation of gen. Mina, who was supposed to have about a thousand men, went in pursuit at the head of 1500 men, gathering in his route all the garrisons of the different posts. It is not improbable that general Mina will decline a contest with a force so superior, and that after sending off his heavy artillery, will penetrate into the interior and there carry on a partisan warfare, and be ready to join the first insurgent force he may meet.

NASHVILLE, June 3.

General Jackson and suite left Nashville last week to attend a treaty to be held with the Cherokee Indians at Hiwassee on the 20th inst. The object is said to be to ascertain whether those Indians have any title to the district called "Double Head's Reserve," and if they have to procure a relinquishment of it; and also ascertain if they are willing to sell the land they claim north of the Tennessee river.

A drought prevailed in the southern parts of France, in April.

## Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
News from all nations lumbering at his back."  
LEXINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 10

WILLIAM T. BARRY, Esq. is a candidate to represent Fayette in the State Senate. Mr. Barry is in favor of a new election of governor; and for that reason, as well as for his eminent talents, integrity and republican principles, we trust that the PEOPLE will again repose their confidence in him, who has on many former occasions acted as a faithful organ of their sentiments, and a firm supporter of their interests.

## KENTUCKY POLITICS.

A new election of governor, is a subject which may continue to agitate the people of Kentucky for some time to come. It may, therefore, be expected that the present Editor of the GAZETTE should distinctly state his opinion on this question; and as we never wish to shrink from responsibility, we feel no hesitation in declaring that we conscientiously think a new election of the state executive is demanded, equally by common sense, by the spirit and the genius of the constitution.

Common sense dictates, that in cases in which the *letter* of the constitution is doubtful; in which the rights of the people and those of a solitary individual officer are in controversy, a decision in favor of the public should be made. The letter of the constitution, in relation to the right of Mr. Slaughter to hold the office of governor for the term for which Mr. Madison was elected, is extremely doubtful: No express provision has yet been found in that instrument to authorize him thus long to hold the executive power: A large portion of the people of Kentucky deny the constitutionality of his claim on the subject: The intermediate election of a new governor could not by possibility produce any public injury, unless that injury should be occasioned by the violence of the friends of Mr. Slaughter in resisting the public will in case of a new election: This resistance, though some persons have indiscreetly suggested it, will not, we are confident, ever take place. If there were in reality any danger of this sort, it would only confirm the propriety of enforcing the right of the people to a new election.

The elective franchise is the very essence and prop of our constitution. Impair that sacred principle; decide in one case only that the right of suffrage shall not be exercised; that a man shall hold an office for which he was not elected; and you strike at the very root of our free government; you deform its fairest feature; you paralyze its vital energy; you offer a *bribe* to future usurpation; you throw open the gate of the avenue which leads to the subversion of the public liberties.

If there be not in the constitution a provision, clear, explicit, positive, which vests the right in the lieutenant governor to hold the office of chief magistrate the whole term for which the deceased governor was elected, we say that he cannot constitutionally continue in that office. No man, in this free government, has any claim to fill an office which the law, the constitution, or the people have not expressly conferred on him. Our constitution has said, that the lieutenant governor shall act as governor, not during the term for which the latter was chosen, but only until another *by duty qualified* for governor. Neither did the people elect Mr. Slaughter for their governor. How, then, can he, consistently with the spirit and genius of our government, or with the undefiled right of public suffrage, remain in the executive chair?

The case being extremely dubious, Mr. Slaughter, as a good citizen, ought himself to have recommended a new election. By this course, he would have sustained the reputation which he once enjoyed of being an upright politician; and he would have made some atonement for the indignity which, in the first act of his administration, was offered to the sensibilities of the republican party.

While we thus frankly and freely deliver our sentiments on the subject, it is due to a great number of worthy and intelligent men, who entertain opposite opinions, to say that we have no doubt of their entire honesty and sincerity on the occasion. If, however, they will thoroughly reflect on the importance of scrupulously maintaining the people's rights in all cases, it would seem to us that they cannot avoid yielding to the conviction, that a new election of governor is necessary to the effectuation of that great object.

The advocates of a new election have been denounced as anarchists and promoters of discord and violence. These denunciations fall harmless at the feet of those against whom they are levelled. Many of them are high-minded and honorable men; men of standing, reputation, and honor; and all of them deeply concerned in the peace, the tranquillity and security of society.

## BRITISH POLICY.

A late letter from Liverpool states, that the British government had determined to reduce the export *Cotton* ten per cent. on goods for the United States. The policy of this measure is obvious: it is to render British manufactures cheaper in this country, and thus the more effectually to cripple American manufactures. The reduction of the British ex-



defendants, **JAMES OWENS.**  
Lexington, Ky. June 9, 1817. 41.



## Advertisement.

I AM authorised by Mr. Francis Patterson of Green County, Ohio, to make sale of the LOT of GROUND adjoining the Baptist Meeting House, in Lexington, known on the plan of the said town by the number 20. It is an inlet about 65 feet on Main-street, and extends to Short-street, having the same front on each street.

This Lot will be sold on reasonable terms; and those wishing to obtain Lots to build on in Lexington, should make early application for this, as there are but few unimproved Lots in the place more desirable.

CHAS. HUMPHREYS.

Lexington, Dec. 5, 1816. 50—tf

## Lexington Lancaster

### SCHOOL and ACADEMY.

IT is with much pleasure I inform the inhabitants of this town and vicinity, that by the first of January, I shall have my NEW SEMINARY in a condition to be occupied by all my school—the rooms will be large, comfortable and well fitted for the purpose of teaching—the male and female departments separate, an accommodation that heretofore I have not had in my power to render. Having formed a connexion with three gentlemen, whose acquirements entitle them to my highest confidence, I trust it will be in our power to give unlimited satisfaction to all who may favor the institution with their patronage.

In the female Academy will be taught English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Composition, Music and Drawing.

Terms of Tuition in the Lancaster School, 4 dollars per quarter, Books, Writing Paper, Slates, &c. furnished. In the other departments, 6 dollars per quarter, [music and drawing separate charges] nothing furnished except pens and ink. Semi-annual examinations will be held, and a regular set of Books kept in the Lancasterian School, showing the progress of the children in that department. A vacation of two weeks will be given after each examination.

J. P. ALDRIDGE.

December 18, 1816—53

\* The number of teachers, the several improvements in the Lancaster School and the great expense of the establishment will be presumed, be a sufficient apology for the small alteration in the terms of tuition. A limited number of poor children of respectable parents, will as usual be received and taught gratis.

### Indian Queen Tavern.

#### BENJ. LANPHEAR,

Formerly keeper of the Boston Coffee House, HAS the pleasure of informing his friends and the public that he has opened that large and elegant house built by Patterson Barr, Esq. on the corner of Main-Cross and Short Streets, in Lexington, Kentucky, where he intends devoting his whole attention to accommodate and please those who shall honor him with their custom.

Lexington, 1st Jan. 1817. 1—tf

### THE RED RIVER IRON WORKS,

ARE now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality. The FORGE is entirely new, and in high operation; making BARIRON equal, if not greatly superior to Dorsey or any other imported Iron. Any orders left with Mr. Maebear, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.

Lexington, December 21. 53—tf

### NOW IN THE PRESS,

And will be ready for Subscribers in a short time

#### The Beauties of Divine Poetry,

or

#### A Book of Appropriate Hymns

#### AND SPIRITUAL SONGS,

For the use of all Saints;

Principally Original or Altered.

#### BY THE REV. M. SMITH,

\* Author of the view of the British sessions in North America, and history of the War, &c. &c.

Those who have any DIVINE SONGS on hand which ought to be published, will please to send them to this office as soon as convenient, that they may be printed, with the names of the Author.

It is intended to have this work elegantly executed—it will contain nearly 300 pages of 24mo. bound in different style, calculated to suit subscribers and purchasers. The price will be from 75 cents to 1 dollar.

N. B. Subscription received at this office Lexington April 4th. 14—tf

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber will apply to the County Court of Nicholas, Ky. at their next October term, for leave to lay off a town on his land at the Lower Blue Licks, agreeably to an act of Assembly, in such cases made and provided. WM. BARTLETT.

May 31, 1817—June 9—3m\*

### SELLING OFF,

For approved negotiable paper, on a credit of 6 months, the following articles, which were laid in at reduced prices, at New-Orleans, and will be sold equally low, in order to close the concern.

50 Cases Queens Wares, repacked, breakage taken out and assorted

10 Barrels 4th proof Brandy

4 Quarter Casks, London Particular Tennessee Wine

4 Barrels Port Wine

12 Boxes Claret, choice quality

6 do Vin de grave

6 do Champagne

10,000 lbs. Green Coffee, in Bags and Barrel

10 Barrels Brown Sugar

6000 lbs. Best Green Coperaas

25 Boxes Raisins

25 do French Peunes

2 Boxes Parmesan Cheese

10 Barrels Wackard

10 Kegs Scotch Herring

20 do Pickled Salmon

40 Ton Swedish Iron

500 lbs. German Steel

1 Box Onice Pins

An Invoice of Hardware

A quantity of Logwood and 40 Barrels Rozin—

Also 40 Boxes Bakewoods Glasware—at cost and carriage. J. P. SCHATZEL & Co.

Feb. 21

### Servant Wanted.

WANTED to hire by the year, a good SERVANT GIRL, accustomed to cook, wash, and perform other house work. For such an one, honest, sober and industrious, a liberal price will be given. Enquire of the Editors. June 2—4f

### DOCTOR DUDLEY

HAS removed to Jordans Row, where he occupies the building adjoining Mr. Worsley, being the third house from Mr. Coyle's corner. Lex. March 29. 13—Sm.

### For Sale,

TWO HUNDRED and FIVE acres of first rate LAND, about eighty acres cleared, on which is a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Loom-house, Negro-house, Spring-house, new Barn and Hen-house, &c. One hundred and eighty-three bearing Apples, chiefly choice grafted fruit, Pear-trees, Cherry-trees, Damson-trees, and excellent never-failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road. A. BAINBRIDGE.

Nov. 12. 47—tf

To my Friends and the Public in general

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind.—Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one SPINNING THROSTLE of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1807, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase Machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business. 42— October 14.

### Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, May 28, 1815.

### John Norton,

#### DRUGGIST,

[Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main St. Lexington]

HAS received an extensive assortment of Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarificators, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the public, will be supplied on the lowest terms, wholesale or retail. He has on hand 20000lb. Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash. August 17, 1816. 34—

### Partnership Dissolved.

#### THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON, JOSEPH BEACH, HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 24, 1816. 10—

### The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

#### TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactures of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory or to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48—tf

### FOR SALE,

72 1/2 Acres first rate LAND—42 acres cleared. 2 1/2 Situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession (if sold) can be given immediately, and if not sold it will be rented about the middle of February. Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington. WM. TOD.

### LEXINGTON MANUFACTORY

THE Proprietors of this extensive establishment are happy in announcing to the public that their Buildings are completed and their Machinery in full operation.

They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and quantities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also FELTS for paper makers, BILLIARD CLOTHS &c.—Also every description of PRINTING, WRAPPING and WRITING PAPER, PASTE BOARDS, FULLERS BOARDS, SHEATHING PAPER, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any description or to imitate any colour and quality at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in procuring the best Machinery and Workmen in this country and from Europe, the proprietors are confident that every article of their manufacture shall be equal in quality to any imported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.

In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will however at all times exchange the goods of their Manufactory for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing, or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

August 27, 1816. 36

### CARDING & FULLING

At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.

Wool carded at 6d. per pound.

Also, Fulling and finishing Cloths, Linseys, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round.

### For Sale,

quantity of very strong coarse Satinets, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woollens. THOMAS ROYLE.

August 15, 1816. 34—f

### SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

#### DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814

### Bear and Otter Skins WANTED.

SAM'L & GEO. TROTTER & Co.

OFFER the highest price in CASH for prime

BEAR & OTTER SKINS,

Delivered at their Warehouse.

Lexington, Dec. 18. 1—

### SILVER PLATING.

ANDREW M. JANUARY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN, Have commenced the

Silver Plating Business,

Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of

JANUARY & NUTTMAN,

Where they have on hand an elegant assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of *Bride Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mounting, &c.* which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail on moderate terms. Country Merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase. Old work replated in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter.

N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to execute

### ENGRAVING

Of all kinds, in the neatest manner, on application as above.

Lexington, Sept. 25. 40—tf

### ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he still keeps a house of ENTERTAINMENT, at his old stand on Short street, between Lime-stone st. and the Court House, where he hopes by his attention, to merit a continuation of the support that has been so liberally given to the house, particularly by travellers and others.

JABEZ VIGUS.

Lexington, Feb. 14, 1817. 7—tf

### Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of Andirons, Shovel and Tong, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cup do for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28—

### THE WESTERN

#### Piano-Forte Manufactory,

Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter

Printing Office.

T. L. EVENDON,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO-FORTES, (many years in London and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs ladies and gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Piano-Fortes; which for goodness, beauty, and price combined, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which assertion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to ask that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianos (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American make, and no where—and equal to the best imported—made of better materials—stand the climate better—and 20 per cent cheaper—that he will meet that encouragement that skill, liberality, and industry may reasonably hope for from a liberal public; which will at all times be gratefully received by their most obedient servant,

Dec. 27, 1816. 52—tf

### For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street now occupied by Mr. Desjardes, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.

April 8, 1816. 16—tf

### NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a large and extensive Assortment of

#### MERCHANDIZE,

Which they offer for sale either by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for Cash.

Tilford, Trotter & Co.

P. S. Among other articles they have CARPETING for Rooms, Passages, &c.

Also, a consignment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES, for sale at Philadelphia prices.

T. T. & CO.

January 1st, 1817. 128—f

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April 8,